

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The British "Gag" Law as Worked Against the Herald in Ireland.

President Grant's Message on Cuba Read in Madrid.

Papal Infallibility Still Under Debate

Pope Plus the Ninth in the Twenty-fifth Year of His Reign.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

IRELAND.

Operation of the British Censorship "Gag" Law—A Special Correspondent of the Herald Arrested—Violation of the Liberty of the Press—Public and Private Letters Seized—The Reason Why.

LONDON, June 16.—Evening. The English Censorship law is in full and complete operation in Ireland. It is used by the government not only against the Irish people, but also against the New York Herald, its special correspondent and printer.

Telegrams from Dublin, just to hand, report that the Irish police, acting on information given by government spies, have just entered the rooms of the special correspondent of the HERALD in the town of Trim, the capital of the county of Meath, broken open his baggage, seized on his letters addressed to the HERALD and opened and read all his private papers.

The special correspondent of the HERALD was held under arrest for some hours.

All strangers, particularly Americans, visiting Ireland are subjected just now to infamous treatment on the part of the government authorities, under cover and sanction of this Censorship law. The letters of the Irish newspaper editors—Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott—addressed specially to the American people, through the HERALD, on the subject of the "gag law" and their own experiences, which appeared in your columns on the 30th of April last, excited, it is supposed, the anger of the government against the paper, and hence the present executive action.

ROME.

Infallibility Still Debated.

Rome, June 16, 1870. The Ecumenical Council will commence the discussion of the last chapter of the infallibility scheme to-day.

Plus the Ninth Twenty-four Years Pope-A Critical Period to the Successor of St. Peter—May Exceed the Reign Duration of Two Hundred and Fifty-Three Pontiffs.

Rome, June 16.—Evening. To-morrow morning, the 17th of June, his Holiness Pius the Ninth, will commence the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. According to tradition current in Rome, the first Pope, St. Peter, installed at Antioch and then at Rome, in A. D. 42, governed the Church for twenty-five years, two months and seven days. None of his 266 successors have reigned so long. Pius VI. occupied the Papal throne for twenty-four years, eight months and fourteen days, which is the next greatest duration. Pius IX. will have attained the fatal limit of St. Peter's reign on the 24th of August, 1871. He appears to have the conviction that he shall complete the period in spite of the Roman proverb that "no Pope shall see the years of St. Peter."

He is said to intend to abdicate some days before the expiration of the term, either from a respect for the first Pontiff, whose name the Popes never take, or from a fear to die if he persists in reigning beyond the limit. But there is no serious foundation for the rumor.

Pope Pius the Ninth was born on the 13th of May, in the year 1792. He has, consequently, passed the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was elected and proclaimed Pope on the 16th of June, 1846, and crowned on the 21st day of the same month.

FRANCE.

The Mission to Washington.

PARIS, June 16, 1870. The Consul General of the United States entertained at dinner last night the new Minister to Washington, M. Prevost-Paradol.

Among the guests present were the new French Minister to Switzerland, several members of the Cabinet and M. Laboulaye.

The Journal des Debats anticipates the appointment of M. Paradol, and says he is clearly the right man in the right place.

M. Bellonet has been appointed Secretary of the first class to the French Legation at Washington, and M. Norfont Secretary of the second class. They will sail for New York with the new Ambassador in a few days.

Health of the Bonapartes.

PARIS, June 16, 1870. It is reported that Prince Napoleon is ill. The Emperor is still suffering from an attack of gout. It is by no means dangerous.

British Balleteras.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. A London paper of this morning says that the French Emperor has rheumatism in his right leg, and that the Prince Napoleon is also ill at Moulon.

Bread and Knowledge.

PARIS, June 16, 1870. A bill relieving from duty all grain imported into France was introduced into the Corps Legislatif to-day and referred to a committee.

The Abolition of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers has been decided on by the government.

Cuba.

General Merlo in Command—Important Captures.

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Execution of Two Patriots—Spanish Operations in the Field—Clemency of De Rodas—Insurgent Leaders Wounded and Killed.

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Colonel Aguilera's column, operating in the direction of Matanzas, has taken a number of prisoners and killed twenty-seven rebel prisoners, most of them captured.

The insurgent leader Sangalli has been wounded, and Augustin Aguilar, an insurgent prefect, has been killed.

PORTO RICO.

A New Governor of the Island.

HAVANA, June 16, 1870. General Baldrich has been placed in charge of the government of Porto Rico.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Election of Officers of the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal.

NIAGARA, Ont., June 16, 1870. A meeting of the provisional directors of the Erie and Ontario Ship Canal was held here yesterday, and was numerously attended by influential Canadians and Americans. G. P. Dodge, of New York, was elected president, Angus Morrison, of Toronto, vice president, and Walter Stanley engineer.

The president subscribed to \$100,000 of stock, and other subscriptions were announced. A good deal of enthusiasm in the project was manifested.

CANAL TOLLS.

Rates on Iron Manufacturers to Be Reduced.

ALBANY, June 16, 1870. At a meeting of the Canal Board held at the Canal Department on the 16th inst. the following was adopted, to wit:—

Resolved, That on and after the 20th day of June, 1870, carriages, boiler iron, iron and steel in bars and bundles and all articles exclusively manufactured of wrought or rolled iron not specifically enumerated in the toll sheet, when cleared at tide water be charged at the rate of one-half of one mill toll per thousand pounds per mile.

SPAIN.

President Grant and Cuba.

MADRID, June 16, 1870. Great satisfaction is felt here at the message of President Grant on the Cuban question.

The Marriage Law. MADRID, June 16, 1870. According to the provisions of the law lately enacted 9,000 registers of civil marriages are to be opened by the middle of August.

JAPAN.

Liverpool, June 16, 1870.

Advices from Hong Kong, China, announce that a sharp shock of earthquake has occurred at Yokohama, Japan.

ENGLAND.

Exeter Hall Against Spain.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. The abolitionists here are urging the government to insist on the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba and the Spanish colonies.

Touched in the Pocket.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. One of the London journals in its city article to-day doubts the success of the new German-American bank at Frankfurt, which, if successful, "would be a discredit to America."

Religion in High Places.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. Monsignor Capel questions the truth of the rumor lately published to the effect that the Marquis of Bute contemplated a return to the Anglican Communion. He says that the Marquis is at present in Spain, beyond the reach of the rumor.

Royal Honors.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra are to make a state visit to Reading on the 1st of July. The municipal authorities and the citizens generally are making extensive preparations for their reception.

The Bank Returns.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £219,000 since the last report.

Aquatics.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. Mr. Renforth, of the Tyne river, publishes a card in which he assures the public that the rowing match between the Tyne and St. John (N. B.) crews will surely come off, and that the stakes are put up.

Acot Races.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. At the Acot races to-day the Gold Cup, valued at 500 guineas, and added to a subscription of 20 guineas (23 subscribers), was won by Mr. J. G. Hesse's b. g. Sabina, by Newminster, out of Vesta; Count P. de Lagrange's ch. h. Trocadero, by Monarque, out of Antonia, second; master third. The betting at the course just previous to the race was 7 to 4 against Sabina, 6 to 1 against Trocadero and 2 to 1 against Master. Six horses ran.

Marriage, Money and Law.

LONDON, June 16, 1870. In the case of Hill vs. Roberts, where the inheritance to the property of the late Mr. Wm. Roberts, of Yorkshire, amounting to £200,000, was claimed by daughter born in France, the claim was barred by proofs of a valid Scotch marriage of deceased previous to his marriage in New York.

MEXICO.

Adjournment of Congress—The Revolution—The Earthquake at Tabasco—New Gold Mine—Progress of the Rio Grande Rebels—Marriage of a Catholic Priest.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 16, 1870. The National Congress adjourned on the 15th of May. President Juarez, in his closing message, says the revolutionists in San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas have been reduced to petty bands, and that measures have been taken by the government, in co-operation with Congress, which will prove of a great benefit to the country in future.

The earthquake of the 11th of May, reported in a previous despatch, was felt at Tabasco. All the churches and nearly all the private dwellings at Minahua were thrown to the ground by the shock. Near Pochnita the roads were rendered impassable, rocks fell from the mountain sides and filled them up. The loss of life in this calamity is larger than was at first estimated.

The revolt at Guaymas has been quelled. New gold mines have been discovered near Jalapa. A society of free thinkers on the 3d inst. celebrated the memory of Melchor Ocampo, who was killed by the forces of the late President.

The two Republics (newspapers) defend the policy and reputation of Señor Romero. The governor of the State of Guerrero has been impeached.

Much excitement is apparent here among the government people in consequence of the progress of the Rio Grande rebels. A conduct of \$2,500,000 left this city for Vera Cruz to catch the English steamer.

The wreck of the steamship Golden City has been sold. The Custom House at Matanzas has embargoed the property of Henry Brooks, an American, who refuses to pay export duties.

It is reported that Placido Vero attempted to attack Romero, but was defeated and compelled to flee.

A rumor is afloat that General Negrete will join the Rio Grande rebels.

The Catholic priest of this city, has married Señora Fuentes. The Catholics are extremely indignant at the step.

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ANOTHER RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

Terrible Accident on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—A Train Gone Down Through a Bridge—Three Persons Killed and Numerous Others Badly Injured—Responsibility for the Accident.

BOSTON, June 16, 1870. A most terrible and heart-rending railroad calamity occurred on the Vermont and Massachusetts Road this afternoon, about midway between the Athol and Royalston stations. The train which left here at eleven o'clock, while crossing a covered bridge at the point named, collided with a handcar, and the engine, baggage and two passenger cars, which composed the entire train, went down through the bridge in one complete wreck. The scene was so impossible to imagine or describe, and the walls and groans of the wounded and dying were painful in the extreme. As soon as the injured could be removed from their fright they immediately set to work extricating the dead and relieving the wounded.

Those killed outright were as follows:—Mrs. Almira Brewer, George A. Johnson, of Fitchburg, and James O'Connell. The following list comprises most of those dangerously wounded:—John Murphy, of Lowell, out in the leg and face and injured; Mr. Hattie King, of Fitchburg, injured; both badly bruised; William Elliott, of Fitchburg, baggage master, shoulder broken and otherwise injured; probably not recover; John F. Fitchburg, road master, back bruised and hip broken; A. S. Whitcomb, of Fitchburg, mail agent, back bruised and hip broken; probably not recover; W. A. Foster, of Fitchburg, engineer, knee severely bruised and hip out; H. M. Jones, fireman, arm broken in two places and head badly bruised; probably not recover; J. H. Blackwell, cut over the eye and head; James Howard, fatal fracture of the skull; Isaac Bullock, of Royalston, injured in the head and neck; John E. Dorr, injured in the head and neck; Byron E. Bartlett, injured in the head and neck; Jerome Jones, slightly injured; Mrs. Charles Dean, Sunderland, face badly bruised; Mrs. Young, of Boston, head and chest badly bruised; Mrs. Ella Bullock, slightly injured; Mr. Field, of Taunton, leg injured.

The division master, Mr. Morse, in explaining the presence of the handcar on the bridge, says that his watch was slow and that he did not think the train was due. He is, of course, the responsible party for the accident. It is said that this is the first accident for nineteen years where a passenger has been fatally injured on the road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Republican State Convention—Nominations for State Officers.

COLUMBIA, June 16, 1870. The Union Reform Convention to-day nominated for Governor R. B. Carpenter, a Unionist, and a tried republican—now and then a Unionist. The judges of South Carolina, and formerly a colonel in the federal army. The Convention also nominated for Lieutenant Governor General M. C. Butler, an ex-Confederate, whose nomination was insisted on by the Unionists, and was accepted by the seceders. The proceedings have been harmonious and cheerful.

Political Reform Convention—Platform of the New Party—An Exciting Campaign in Prospect.

CHARLESTON, June 16, 1870. A Convention of citizens of South Carolina of all parties and colors, assembled in Columbia last evening with a view of inaugurating a new party movement to secure reform in the administration of the State government. About four-fifths of the counties of the State were represented. Several remarkable speeches from delegates of both colors were made, the burden of which was the necessity of union of all good citizens of every class to obtain in the fall of 1870 a new constitution for the State government. It was resolved to conduct the campaign under the name of the Union Reform Party, and the following platform was adopted unanimously:—

First—Representing the citizens of South Carolina, irrespective of color, to organize the good people of this State in an effort to reform the present inoperative and corrupt system of government, and to establish a new and equal law, order and harmony, economy in the public expenditure, a strict accountability of officials and the election of officers of men of known honesty and integrity.

Second—To amend and improve the existing laws which bring the people of South Carolina into entire bondage under a system of civil and political rights, and to establish a just and equal and faithful administration of the laws of the State, and to secure the best for the benefit of a united people.

On the first ballot to-day Judge R. B. Carpenter, a republican and ex-Confederate, was nominated for Governor, and General M. C. Butler, a prominent ex-Confederate, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Convention adjourned to-night, after providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee, &c. The campaign promises to be active and exciting.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Aid Bill.

BOSTON, June 16, 1870. There will be a general assembly of business in this city to-morrow, June 17, being a legal holiday, in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The day in Charleston was so observed as usual by a public patriotic demonstration.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Aid bill passed the Senate to engrossment yesterday by 22 to 14, with some important modifications, which provide for the completion of the road to Wilmington for a new election of directors within three months, but for the prosecution of the work on the South Boston line, under the existing contract, or the new contract to be approved by the Governor and Council. A new amendment was also adopted providing that the forfeited bonds deposited as security for the scrip yet to be issued shall not be exchanged for second mortgage bonds.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate amendment to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Aid bill, 122 to 106, and added some further amendments, which carries the bill again to the Senate.

Large Fire in Springfield—Loss \$70,000.

SPRINGFIELD, June 16, 1870. Wright's block in Taylor street was damaged by fire to-night to the amount of \$10,000. The fire caught in the foundry of the Bay State Valve and Engine Company, who lost \$10,000. The Morgan Engine Company, who occupied the basement and first floor, lost \$25,000 by water. The other floors, damaged by water and removal are those of E. Stephens, jobbing wood worker; A. V. Burham, picture frame and molding; R. H. Butler, machine shop; and J. E. Gillespie, water wheel regulars. Total loss \$70,000.

FATAL CASE OF SUNSTROKE IN NEWARK.

At noon yesterday a man named McCarthy, employed as a laborer on a sewer in course of construction in Roseville, a suburb of Newark, was prostrated with the excessive heat. He was promptly removed to St. Michael's Hospital, in a state of unconsciousness, and died at three o'clock this morning. He had been at work for three-quarters of an hour afterwards. His brother was also attacked with the dreadful malady, but it is thought he will recover. Deceased was a fine stout, heavy fellow, and but a few weeks arrived from Ireland. Dr. Dodd will to-day hold a post-mortem examination.

THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, June 16, 1870. The Board of State Canvassers have declared the election of Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge, and William P. Allen, Martin George, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles B. Rapallo, democrat, and Charles J. Foster and Charles Andrews, republicans, Associate Justices. Church's majority is 57,912.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 16.—3 p.m.—Consols closed at 93½ for money and 93½ for the account; United States twenty bonds, 1869, 90½; 1868, 91½; 1867, 92½; 1866, 93½; 1865, 94½; 1864, 95½; 1863, 96½; 1862, 97½; 1861, 98½; 1860, 99½; 1859, 100½; 1858, 101½; 1857, 102½; 1856, 103½; 1855, 104½; 1854, 105½; 1853, 106½; 1852, 107½; 1851, 108½; 1850, 109½; 1849, 110½; 1848, 111½; 1847, 112½; 1846, 113½; 1845, 114½; 1844, 115½; 1843, 116½; 1842, 117½; 1841, 118½; 1840, 119½; 1839, 120½; 1838, 121½; 1837, 122½; 1836, 123½; 1835, 124½; 1834, 125½; 1833, 126½; 1832, 127½; 1831, 128½; 1830, 129½; 1829, 130½; 1828, 131½; 1827, 132½; 1826, 133½; 1825, 134½; 1824, 135½; 1823, 136½; 1822, 137½; 1821, 138½; 1820, 139½; 1819, 140½; 1818, 141½; 1817, 142½; 1816, 143½; 1815, 144½; 1814, 145½; 1813, 146½; 1812, 147½; 1811, 148½; 1810, 149½; 1809, 150½; 1808, 151½; 1807, 152½; 1806, 153½; 1805, 154½; 1804, 155½; 1803, 156½; 1802, 157½; 1801, 158½; 1800, 159½; 1799, 160½; 1798, 161½; 1797, 162½; 1796, 163½; 1795, 164½; 1794, 165½; 1793, 166½; 1792, 167½; 1791, 168½; 1790, 169½; 1789, 170½; 1788, 171½; 1787, 172½; 1786, 173½; 1785, 174½; 1784, 175½; 1783, 176½; 1782, 177½; 1781, 178½; 1780, 179½; 1779, 180½; 1778, 181½; 1777, 182½; 1776, 183½; 1775, 184½; 1774, 185½; 1773, 186½; 1772, 187½; 1771, 188½; 1770, 189½; 1769, 190½; 1768, 191½; 1767, 192½; 1766, 193½; 1765, 194½; 1764, 195½; 1763, 196½; 1762, 197½; 1761, 198½; 1760, 199½; 1759, 200½; 1758, 201½; 1757, 202½; 1756, 203½; 1755, 204½; 1754, 205½; 1753, 206½; 1752, 207½; 1751, 208½; 1750, 209½; 1749, 210½; 1748, 211½; 1747, 212½; 1746, 213½; 1745, 214½; 1744, 215½; 1743, 216½; 1742, 217½; 1741, 218½; 1740, 219½; 1739, 220½; 1738, 221½; 1737, 222½; 1736, 223½; 1735, 224½; 1734, 225½; 1733, 226½; 1732, 227½; 1731, 228½; 1730, 229½; 1729, 230½; 1728, 231½; 1727, 232½; 1726, 233½; 1725, 234½; 1724, 235½; 1723, 236½; 1722, 237½; 1721, 238½; 1720, 239½; 1719, 240½; 1718, 241½; 1717, 242½; 1716, 243½; 1715, 244½;